**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1 - 8 (canceled without prejudice)

Claim 9 (currently amended): A method for forming an organic photovoltaic device, comprising:

synthesizing photovoltaic conjugated block copolymer samples;

dissolving the photovoltaic block copolymer samples in a solvent;

filtering the copolymer-solvent mixture;

forming a film of the copolymer-solvent mixture on a prepared surface; and

removing the solvent.

Claim 10 (original): The method of claim 9 wherein the photovoltaic block copolymer samples are synthesized by:

individually synthesizing conjugated donor chains, conjugated acceptor chains and non-conjugated bridge chains;

combining the non-conjugated bridge chains with the conjugated donor chains to form a plurality of bridge-donor-bridge units; and

combining the bridge-donor-bridge units with the conjugated acceptor chains.

Claim 11 (original): The method of claim 9 wherein the photovoltaic block copolymer samples are synthesized by:

individually synthesizing conjugated donor chains, conjugated acceptor chains and non-conjugated bridge chains;

combining the non-conjugated bridge chains with the conjugated acceptor chains to form a plurality of bridge-acceptor-bridge units; and

combining the bridge-acceptor-bridge units with the conjugated donor chains.

Claim 12 (previously presented): The method of claim 9 wherein the solvent is removed by drying.

Claim 13 (original): The method of claim 9 wherein the copolymer-solvent solution is filtered using a filter having a pore size of about 0.2 microns.

Claim 14 (original): The method of claim 9 wherein the film is formed by a method selected from the group consisting of spin coating and drop drying.

Claim 15 (original): The method of claim 9 wherein the prepared surface is precleaned, conducting glass.

Claim 16 (original): The method of claim 9 wherein the solvent is removed by a method selected from the group consisting of heating, vacuum exposure and a combination of heating and vacuum exposure.

Claim 17 (original): The method of claim 9 further comprising, subsequent to removing the solvent, the following steps:

heating the device; and

applying, to the device, a force selected from the group consisting of magnetic, electrical and optical.

Claim 18 (original): A method for forming an organic photovoltaic device, comprising:

immersing a portion of a piece of conducting glass in a concentrated sulfuric acid cleaning solution;

cleaning the entire piece of conducting glass;

synthesizing a photovoltaic block copolymer from conjugated donor chains, conjugated acceptor chains and non-conjugated bridge chains;

spin coating the piece of conducting glass with the photovoltaic block copolymer to form a film having a thickness of about 100nm; and

vacuum depositing an electrode material on top of the film wherein the electrode material has a thickness of about 100nm, such that a positive electrode and a negative electrode are formed.

Claim 19 (previously presented): The method of claim 18 further comprising:

forming one or more films of one or more carrier collection materials between the photovoltaic block copolymer and the electrodes.

Claim 20 (previously presented): The method of claim 19 wherein the carrier collection materials are selected from the group consisting of lithium fluoride and poly(ethylene dioxythiophene)/ polystyrene sulfonic acid.

Claim 21 (original): The method of claim 18 further comprising:

forming a film synthesized from donor chains between the positive electrode and the photovoltaic block copolymer film; and

forming a film synthesized from acceptor chains between the negative electrode the photovoltaic block copolymer film.

Claim 22 (previously presented): A method for forming an organic photovoltaic device, comprising:

providing a substrate having a conducting layer;

removing the conducting layer from a portion of the substrate;

cleaning the substrate using a cleaning solution;

synthesizing a photovoltaic block copolymer from conjugated donor chains, conjugated acceptor chains and non-conjugated bridge chains;

spin coating the photovoltaic block copolymer onto the substrate to form a film; and

vacuum depositing an electrode material on top of the film, such that a positive electrode and a negative electrode are formed.

Claim 23 (previously presented): The method of claim 22 further comprising:

forming one or more films of one or more carrier collection materials between the photovoltaic block copolymer film and the electrodes.

Claim 24 (previously presented): The method of claim 22 further comprising:

forming a film synthesized from donor chains between the positive electrode and the photovoltaic block copolymer film; and

forming a film synthesized from acceptor chains between the negative electrode the photovoltaic block copolymer film.

Claim 25 (previously presented): The method of claim 9 wherein the photovoltaic block copolymer samples are synthesized by:

individually synthesizing conjugated donor chains, conjugated acceptor chains and non-conjugated bridge chains;

combining the non-conjugated bridge chains with the conjugated donor chains to form at least one first unit from the group of bridge-donor-bridge or bridge-donor units; and

forming at least one second unit by combining at least one conjugated acceptor chain with the at least one first unit at a non-conjugated bridge chain.

Claim 26 (currently amended): The method of claim 9 wherein the photovoltaic block copolymer samples are synthesized by:

individually synthesizing conjugated donor chains, conjugated acceptor chains and non-conjugated bridge chains;

combining the non-conjugated bridge chains with the conjugated acceptor chains to form at least one first unit from the group of bridge-acceptor-bridge or bridge-acceptor~~donor~~ units; and

forming at least one second unit by combining at least one conjugated donor chain with the at least one first unit at a non-conjugated bridge chain.